

CALIFORNIA STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

WALTER M. DICKIE, M.D., Director

Weekly Bulletin



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GUY P. JONES
EDITOR

The Work of the State Bacteriological Laboratory

By W. H. KELLOGG, M.D., Chief.

The work of the State Bacteriological Laboratory is undergoing a gradual change in character due to the policy of encouraging the establishment of local laboratories and the assumption by them of more and more of the strictly routine diagnostic work. This permits the devotion of more time to the manufacture and distribution to local laboratories of standardized biologics and reagents, and to the investigation of technical methods in the examination for disease; work that is of benefit to both the state and local health organizations.

A comparison of the years 1928-29 with the years 1923-24 shows the changes that have come in five years. There is a decrease in some of the items of diagnostic work during the five-year period, due to the development of local health departments and their diagnostic laboratories. There is at the same time an increase in some of the more technical procedures not always undertaken in the average laboratory, such as the Kellogg test and examinations for some of the less common communicable diseases. The net increase of the 1928-29 period over 1923-24 is 5208 examinations.

In line with the determination of the State Department of Health to raise the standard of diagnostic work generally throughout the state to the end that the control of communicable disease shall be more effective, the State Bacteriological Laboratory extends aid to the approved laboratories by distributing to them free of charge standard antigens and diagnostic serums. This is in the interest of uniform and

dependable work, as careful check is kept on the time limit of safety for the storage of such products and new supplies are sent out at regular intervals.

Another development of recent times in the activities of the State Laboratory was brought about by the law placing the supervision of local laboratories under the State Department of Health. This has added the inspecting of local laboratories and the examination and certification of technicians to the duties and activities of the chief of the laboratory; but the extent of this type of work can not in the nature of things be shown in the tabulated report. The number of official laboratories now approved is thirty, the number of clinical laboratories is forty-eight, and the number of technicians holding one or more certificates of senior grade is one hundred and twenty-one. The list of the approved laboratories and of certified technicians follows:

List of Approved Laboratories

Governmental—

Alameda City Health Department.
Berkeley City Health Department.
Eureka City Health Department.
Kern County Health Department.
Los Angeles County Health Department.

Central Laboratory.
Alhambra Laboratory.
Compton Laboratory.
Belvedere Laboratory.
Monrovia Laboratory.
Pomona Laboratory.
Redondo Laboratory.
Santa Monica Laboratory.
San Fernando Laboratory.
Whittier Laboratory.
Glendale Laboratory.

Los Angeles City Health Department.
 Long Beach City Health Department.
 Monterey County Health Department.
 Oakland City Health Department.
 Orange County Health Department.
 Palo Alto City Health Department.
 Pasadena City Health Department.
 Richmond City Health Department.
 Sacramento City Health Department.
 San Jose City Health Department.
 San Francisco City Health Department.
 San Joaquin County Health Department.
 San Luis Obispo County Health Department.
 Santa Barbara City Health Department.
 Ventura County Health Department.

Hospital Laboratories—

Children's Hospital, San Francisco.
 Children's Hospital, Los Angeles.
 French Hospital, San Francisco.
 Highland Hospital, Oakland.
 Mills Memorial Hospital, San Mateo.
 Peralta Hospital, Oakland.
 Samuel Merritt Hospital, Oakland.
 San Joaquin General Hospital, French Camp.
 Santa Maria Hospital, Santa Maria.
 Santa Barbara Cottage Hospital, Santa Barbara.
 Southern Pacific Hospital, San Francisco.
 St. Luke's Hospital, San Francisco.
 Sutter Hospital, Sacramento.
 White Memorial Hospital, Los Angeles.
 Los Angeles General Hospital, Los Angeles.

Clinics and Health Centers—

Alameda County Health Center.
 Moore-White Clinic, Los Angeles.
 Santa Barbara Clinic, Santa Barbara.
 Woodland Clinic, Woodland.

Commercial Clinical Laboratories—

A. J. Affleck, Sacramento.
 Babcock & Sons, Riverside.
 Behneman, Hertert Clinical Laboratory, San Francisco.
 Dr. Mona Bettin, Los Angeles.
 Dr. C. W. Bonyng, Los Angeles.
 Drs. Brem, Zeiler & Hammack, Los Angeles.
 Dr. John Chain, Eureka.
 Dr. Paul Frey, Los Angeles.
 Drs. Holliger & Sheldon, Stockton.
 Frank Kolos, San Francisco.
 Ruth Lane, Bakersfield.
 Oakland Laboratory, Oakland.
 Dr. M. Lippman, San Francisco.
 Dr. Bessie Martell, Santa Ana.
 Drs. Oliver & Knapp, San Francisco.
 Dr. R. J. Pickard, San Diego.
 Pomona Clinical Laboratory, Pomona.
 Dr. W. W. Reich, Berkeley.
 Dr. Gustav Ruediger, Pasadena.
 Dr. B. C. N. O'Reilly, San Francisco.
 San Fernando Valley Clinical Laboratory, Burbank.
 Dr. J. R. Snyder, Sacramento.
 Dr. Geo. B. Setzler, Los Angeles.
 The Sugarman Laboratory, San Francisco.
 Dr. H. A. Thompson, San Diego.
 Dr. Ernst Victors, San Francisco.
 The Weston Laboratory, Santa Barbara.
 Wheeler Clinical Laboratory, San Francisco.
 Western Laboratories, Oakland.

Holders of Senior Certificates of Proficiency

Anderson, Cecilia Jones.	Bennett, Helen Thomas.
Anderson, Marion Ruth.	Bettin, Dr. Mona E.
Ark, Peter Alexander.	Bickel, Mildred.
Arthur, Chas. W.	Barncamp, Madelaine.
Babcock, Edw. S.	Boden, John H.
Baldwin, Paul.	Caldwell, Laura A.
Beck, Dorothy.	Carlson, Hilda.
Beckwith, Dr. T. D.	Case, Lulu L.
Beattie, Margaret.	Chestnut, Murial W.

Choate, Oscar L.
 Clarke, Norma E.
 Coupal, Roy Edward.
 Dart, Marie.
 Darter, L. Amy.
 Davis, Hope E.
 Dieter, L. V.
 Edwards, Juanita M.
 Ellefson, Lillian J.
 Elliot, Dr. Frances.
 Emley, Emma Dania.
 Fouts, Melinda.
 Frederick, Delight.
 Fredericke, Gladys L.
 Gabbert, Lucile V.
 Gannon, Bertha.
 Gillette, Hazel.
 Godfrey, Eleanor.
 Greene, Meridian Ruth.
 Grundman, Kathryn.
 Hallman, Frances A.
 Halliday, L. Henrietta.
 Heddick, Leonard.
 Heddick, Isabelle L.
 Herron, Eugenia.
 Hertert, Lucien D.
 Hohl, Martha K.
 Hippard, Harriet A.
 Hopkins, Dr. G. T.
 Hyde, Helen B.
 Hyslop, Grace C.
 Johnston, Jean.
 Jordan, John.
 Jones, Dorothy.
 Kaiser, Gladys G.
 Keith, Rose S.
 Kelly, Dr. Frank L.
 Kimball, Alice.
 Koch, Dorothy Ann.
 Knight, Blanche.
 Lane, Ruth M.
 Leavitt, Ramona.
 Lederer, Vivian.
 Leech, Marie.
 Lockhart, Mabel M.
 Luckenbacher, Marie.
 Lucia, Escholtzia L.
 Lucas, Dolores E.
 Lombard, Letitia M.
 MacRae, Dr. Annie D.
 Maher, Helen.
 McMahon, Vera.

Mahoney, Lucille.
 Marston, Theresa J.
 Mathews, Dorothy A.
 Meyer, Martha.
 Mildenstein, Grace.
 Mish, Hazel.
 Missner, Evelyn.
 Mix, Virginia.
 Moir, Jean Macrae.
 Morse, Jean Rice.
 Oliver, Agnes.
 Rapp, Ione Eleanor.
 Reese, Mary Alice.
 Reite, Eleanor.
 Reynolds, Mary D.
 Robinson, Rozella.
 Roe, Wilma L.
 Roth, Mildred.
 Royal, Pearl M.
 Schaffer, Lois.
 Schulze, Fritz J.
 Shane, Bernadette.
 Sheffer, Mary.
 Snyder, Burr T.
 Snyder, Dr. J. R.
 Southworth, Martha.
 Shields, G. William.
 Sooy, Luther Utice.
 Stannard, Marjorie.
 Stewart, Robert A.
 Stevens, Ida May.
 Stevens, George.
 Stocke, Attilie.
 Stockle, Mary Emily.
 Stone, Dr. R. V.
 Sturges, Cornelia A.
 Swingle, Ruth E.
 Teter, Beulah.
 Thompson, Dr. Alice L.
 Thompson, Dr. H. A.
 Togasaki, Yoshiye.
 Walker, Dr. Agnes.
 Walker, Dr. Kathryn.
 Wagener, Edna H.
 Wakefield, Isabelle I.
 Weigel, Katherine.
 Wertall, Lucy.
 Wheeler, J. Hugh.
 Wilkie, Hilda.
 Warrall, E. Lorraine.
 Van Fassen, Herrald.
 Yeazell, Louise.

WHAT IS CERTIFIED MILK?

As defined by DR. HENRY L. COIT, Founder of the Medical Milk Commission.

Certified milk is a product of dairies operated under the direction of a medical milk commission, which body is appointed for voluntary service by a medical society. The milk is designed to fulfill standards of quality, purity and safety to insure its adaptability for clinical purposes and the feeding of infants.

The certificate of the commission constitutes its authorization for the use of the term "certified." The certification is based upon the fulfillment of prescribed medical requirements for the milk and is the guarantee that it conforms to definite standards and to fixed methods and regulations for its production.

The standards of quality consist of fresh, whole milk, unchanged by heat or cold, less than twenty-four

hours old when sold, held between the temperatures of 48 and 50 degrees Fahrenheit, with not less than 12 per cent of total solids, with fat content between 3.5 and 5.5 per cent and without the addition of any other substance, material, chemical or preservative.

The standards of purity for the milk consist of the entire absence of particles of foreign matter, of the lowest possible bacterial and dust dropping content consistent with the highest possible practice of dairy hygiene, provided that the numerical bacterial contamination is at all times below an average weekly count of 10,000 per cubic centimeter.

The standards of safety consist in the use of every known means to exclude from the milk pathogenic micro-organisms, a medical guarantee that every employee handling the milk is free from disease and is not a disease carrier, and a veterinary guarantee that the cattle are in perfect health and can not transmit through the milk any bovine affection.

The methods and regulations for the production of certified milk are based upon the most advanced clinical requirements, prophylactic science and dairy husbandry and are changed as the action of the commission modifies its technique for the attainment of its standards.

RURAL HEALTH SERVICE

Studies and demonstrations have been conducted by the United States Public Health Service in rural sanitation since 1916. Notable progress has been made since that time.

For the period beginning January 1, 1930, 505 counties or districts were provided with local health service under full-time local (county or district) health officers. This shows a net gain of 38 over the preceding year. The largest gain in one state was that of 15 in Tennessee.

Over 76 per cent of the rural population of the United States is as yet unprovided with official local health service which approaches adequacy. As a consequence of this deficiency, there is a sacrifice of the health and lives and material resources of many persons every year, a sacrifice which is needless because preventable, and preventable by measures readily within our means and demonstrated to be in the highest sense economical. The situation is practical and urgent. It should be dealt with cogently, constructively and promptly. (Fourteen California counties are provided with local health service under full-time local health officers.)

Only the refined and delicate pleasures that spring from research and education can build up barriers between different ranks.—*Madame De Staël*.

LIST OF DISEASES REPORTABLE BY LAW

ANTHRAX	MUMPS
BERI-BERI	OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM
BOTULISM	PARATYPHOID FEVER
CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS (Epidemic)	PELLAGRA
CHICKENPOX	PLAGUE
CHOLERA, ASIATIC	PNEUMONIA (Lobar)
COCCIDIOIDAL GRANULOMA	POLIOMYELITIS
DENGUE	RABIES (Animal)
DIPHTHERIA	RABIES (Human)
DYSENTERY (Amoebic)	ROCKY MOUNTAIN SPOTTED (or Tick) FEVER
DYSENTERY (Bacillary)	SCARLET FEVER
ENCEPHALITIS (Epidemic)	SMALLPOX
ERYSIPELAS	SYPHILIS
FLUKES	TETANUS
FOOD POISONING	TRACHOMA
GERMAN MEASLES	TUBERCULOSIS
GLANDERS	TULAREMIA
GONOCOCCUS INFECTION*	TYPHOID FEVER
HOOKWORM	TYPHUS FEVER
INFLUENZA	UNDULANT (Malta) FEVER
JAUNDICE (Infectious)	WHOOPING COUGH
LEPROSY	YELLOW FEVER
MALARIA	
MEASLES	

QUARANTINABLE DISEASES

CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS (Epidemic)	POLIOMYELITIS
CHOLERA, ASIATIC	SCARLET FEVER
DIPHTHERIA	SMALLPOX
ENCEPHALITIS (Epidemic)	TYPHOID FEVER
LEPROSY	TYPHUS FEVER
PLAGUE	YELLOW FEVER

To know things well, one must know them in detail, and as this is infinite, our knowledge is necessarily superficial.—*La Rochefoucauld*.

The cleanliness of human hands can never be guaranteed, because their many functions subject them to an endless chain of infection. Yet the average person uses them as if they were fitted with sterile gloves.—*Milwaukee Health Bulletin*.

MORBIDITY*

Diphtheria.

30 cases of diphtheria have been reported, as follows: Alameda County 1, Oakland 2, Imperial County 1, Brawley 1, Kern County 1, Los Angeles County 2, Beverly Hills 1, Glendale 1, Los Angeles 9, San Fernando 1, Orange County 1, Anaheim 1, Santa Ana 1, Riverside 2, San Diego 1, San Francisco 1, Redwood City 1, Tulare County 1, Yolo County 1.

Scarlet Fever.

32 cases of scarlet fever have been reported, as follows: Alameda County 1, Berkeley 1, Fresno County 1, Reedley 1, Kern County 1, Los Angeles County 3, Los Angeles 4, Redondo 1, San Fernando 1, Torrance 1, Modoc County 3, Salinas 1, Hollister 1, San Francisco 2, Stockton 4, Santa Cruz County 1, Sutter County 1, Ventura County 3, Yolo County 1.

Measles.

40 cases of measles have been reported, as follows: Alameda County 1, Berkeley 1, Oakland 1, Antioch 1, Los Angeles County 2, Glendale 1, La Verne 1, Los Angeles 8, Whittier 1, Napa County 1, Santa Ana 1, Placentia 1, Riverside 2, San

* From reports received on September 8th, 9th and 10th for week ending September 6th.

Diego County 1, San Diego 5, San Francisco 7, Santa Barbara 2, San Jose 1, Santa Cruz County 1, Siskiyou County 1.

Smallpox.

11 cases of smallpox have been reported, as follows: El Dorado County 4, Los Angeles County 2, Los Angeles 1, San Francisco 2, Stockton 1, Santa Cruz 1.

Typhoid Fever.

14 cases of typhoid fever have been reported, as follows: Imperial County 4, Kern County 1, Los Angeles 2, Hawthorne 1, Madera 1, San Diego County 1, San Francisco 1, Tulare County 1, Yolo County 1, California 1.**

Whooping Cough.

93 cases of whooping cough have been reported, as follows: Alameda County 2, Alameda 3, Albany 1, Berkeley 2, Oakland 1, Contra Costa County 4, Bishop 2, Kern County 2, Los Angeles County 11, Long Beach 1, Los Angeles 18, Hawthorne 2, Santa Ana 2, Riverside 3, San Diego 3, San Francisco 13, San Joaquin County 1, Stockton 2, Tracy 1, San Luis Obispo County 2, Paso Robles 1, San Jose 2, Watsonville 4, Ventura County 10.

Meningitis (Epidemic).

2 cases of epidemic meningitis have been reported, as follows: Glendale 1, Sacramento 1.

Encephalitis (Epidemic).

3 cases of epidemic encephalitis have been reported, as follows: Long Beach 1, Santa Ana 1, Red Bluff 1.

Food Poisoning.

10 cases of food poisoning have been reported, as follows: Fresno County 3, Los Angeles County 5, Glendale 2.

Undulant Fever.

2 cases of undulant fever have been reported, as follows: Glendale 1, Merced County 1.

Poliomyelitis.

53 cases of poliomyelitis have been reported, as follows: Fresno County 2, Fresno 1, Humboldt County 1, Los Angeles County 3, Glendale 3, Long Beach 2, Los Angeles 16, Pasadena 2, Pomona 1, Hawthorne 2, Madera 1, Merced 1, Placer County 1, San Diego County 1, San Francisco 5, Stockton 1, San Luis Obispo County 2, San Luis Obispo 1, Santa Barbara 2, Santa Clara County 1, San Jose 1, Santa Cruz County 1, Stanislaus County 1, California 1.**

** Cases charged to "California" represent patients ill before entering the state or those who contracted their illness traveling about the state throughout the incubation period of the disease. These cases are not chargeable to any one locality.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE REPORTS

Disease	1930				1929			
	Week ending			Reports for week ending Sept. 6 received by Sept. 10	Week ending			Reports for week ending Sept. 7 received by Sept. 10
	Aug. 16	Aug. 23	Aug. 30		Aug. 17	Aug. 24	Aug. 31	
Actinomycosis	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Anthrax	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chickenpox	27	50	23	42	43	35	28	50
Coccidioides Granuloma	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Dengue	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Diphtheria	43	36	29	30	38	36	36	26
Dysentery (Amoebic)	0	2	2	1	0	6	3	2
Dysentery (Bacillary)	1	2	0	1	1	2	13	4
Encephalitis (Epidemic)	2	0	1	3	0	1	1	2
Erysipelas	8	8	3	9	7	7	12	3
Food poisoning	31	0	34	10	30	4	17	0
German Measles	2	4	9	8	3	3	5	3
Gonococcus Infection	148	202	122	101	94	115	104	131
Influenza	1	13	17	13	9	9	8	7
Jaundice (Epidemic)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Leprosy	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaria	3	3	23	3	1	3	4	3
Measles	89	60	64	40	30	23	30	28
Meningitis (Epidemic)	3	6	4	2	8	10	5	9
Mumps	106	93	62	67	115	95	104	57
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Paratyphoid Fever	1	1	0	0	60	0	1	1
Pellagra	2	0	2	0	2	2	6	0
Pneumonia (Lobar)	18	20	16	33	25	21	49	36
Poliomyelitis	52	61	57	53	7	11	7	4
Rabies (Human)	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Rabies (Animal)	5	18	9	16	7	12	8	13
Scarlet Fever	29	35	35	32	58	68	64	61
Smallpox	12	10	7	11	15	21	24	5
Syphilis	147	205	139	107	90	163	184	116
Tetanus	0	3	0	1	2	1	2	2
Trachoma	1	3	3	3	0	3	0	1
Trichinosis	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Tuberculosis	176	179	201	225	158	144	234	178
Tularemia	0	0	1	0	1	2	2	0
Typhoid Fever	24	19	16	14	29	20	20	18
Undulant Fever	1	1	3	2	3	3	3	1
Whooping Cough	78	103	80	93	125	161	117	102
Totals	1,011	1,140	963	920	962	985	1,092	865

Epidemic poliomyelitis dropped to 52 cases reported last week.

Most of the reportable diseases are low in prevalence.

Epidemic encephalitis showed three cases in California last week.

Animal rabies is still in evidence.